

AMENDMENTS

Claims 1-12 were previously cancelled. Please cancel claims 13-19 and 22-26 without prejudice to the filing of a divisional application directed to these claims and add new claims 38 and 39. Claims 20, 21 and 27-39 are now pending.

1. – 19. (Canceled)

20. (Previously Presented) A method for preparing a peritoneal dialysate having a reduced carbonyl compound content, the method comprising passing a peritoneal dialysate through an adsorbent cartridge that traps carbonyl compounds within a peritoneal dialysate, wherein the cartridge is comprised of the carbonyl compound-trapping agent.

21. (Previously Presented) A method for preparing a peritoneal dialysate having a reduced carbonyl compound content, the method comprising:

- (a) contacting the peritoneal dialysate with a carbonyl compound-trapping agent;, and
- (b) separating the peritoneal dialysate from the carbonyl compound-trapping agent.

22. – 26. (Canceled)

27. (Previously Presented) A method, comprising:

passing a peritoneal dialysate through an adsorbent cartridge comprised of a carbonyl compound-trapping agent; and

allowing carbonyl compounds to be trapped by the agent thereby reducing carbonyl compounds in the peritoneal dialysate.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the carbonyl compound-trapping agent is chosen from activated charcoal, guanidine, aminoguanidine, biguanide, cysteine, and albumin.

29. (Previously Presented) A method, comprising:

passing a peritoneal dialysate through an adsorbent cartridge comprising at least one carbonyl compound-trapping agent;

allowing the peritoneal dialysate to remain in contact with the adsorbent cartridge for a period of time and under conditions so as to allow carbonyl compounds present in the peritoneal dialysate to bind to the adsorbent cartridge; and

recovering peritoneal dialysate having a reduced carbonyl compound content as compared to peritoneal dialysate entering the adsorbent cartridge.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the adsorbent cartridge is comprised of aminoguanidine.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the adsorbent cartridge is comprised of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-4-oxo-thiazolidin-5-yl-acetanilide.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the adsorbent cartridge is comprised of a guanidine derivative.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 32, wherein the guanidine derivative is methylguanidine.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the adsorbent cartridge is comprised of a hydrazine derivative.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the hydrazine derivative is sulfonylhydrazine.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the adsorbent cartridge is comprised of a compound chosen from pyrazolone, triazole, thiazoline, oxazole, pyridine, pyrimidine, benzothiazole, benzopyran, hydrazine, hydroquinone, benzoic acid, pyrrolonaphthyridinium, pyridoxamine, glutathione, cysteine, or N-acetylcysteine.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the adsorbent cartridge comprises a composition chosen from activated charcoal, silica gel, alumina, and calcium carbonate

38. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the guanidine derivative functions as a carbonyl compound-trapping agent and comprises one or more atomic or molecular substitutions at a position on guanidine.

39. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the hydrazine derivative functions as a carbonyl compound-trapping agent and comprises one or more atomic or molecular substitutions at a position on guanidine.